RE: PUBLIC EDUCATION FUNDING

**INITIATIVE MEASURE 42** 

INITIATIVE MEASURE 42A

## TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC HEARING

The Bologna Center

Delta State University

1003 W. Sunflower Road

Cleveland, Mississippi 38732

On Thursday, August 27, 2015

at 5:30 p.m.

REPORTED BY: SHARRON F. ALLEN, CSR, RPR CSR NO. 1144

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MS. WEAVER: On behalf of the state of Mississippi, welcome. My name is Pamela Weaver, and I work with Secretary of State Delbert Hosemann.

One of our duties is to have public hearings across the state of Mississippi for any constitutional amendments that shall appear on general election ballot on November 3rd. Tonight is the fifth of eight public hearings our office will be hosting.

I would like to thank Delta State University for use of this hall tonight for our meeting and Captain Chris Williams with the Mississippi Highway Patrol for the officers who are here with us tonight.

This year Mississippi voters will have the opportunity to decide if they want to amend the Mississippi Constitution to address public education funding. If they do, they will have the opportunity to vote for one of two measures regarding public school funding.

Initiative Measure 42 was placed on the ballot after 107,216 registered voters -- at least 21,444 from each of the five old congressional districts -- signed a petition

asking that the State Constitution be amended, or Alternative Measure 42A which was placed on the ballot by the Mississippi Legislature as a competing amendment.

Tonight's hearing and the four we have already held and the three remaining we will host around the state in September are part of the initiative process we refer to as our "voter education efforts." In addition to these public hearings, our agency will also publish an informative brochure outlining both sides of the public education funding issue. This will be available next week and will be posted to our website. I encourage you and all Mississippians to educate yourselves on this issue prior to election day.

Many of you have already heard a great deal about these two measures. Others will hear arguments tonight you may have not heard before. Hopefully, we will all learn something from these comments presented tonight on both sides of this issue. That is why we're here.

There are a couple of things that we need to go over before we get started. Anyone

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who wants to speak either for or against either measure is welcome to do so. Please make sure you have signed in to speak and obtained a speaker's card. You will be recognized alternating pro and con in the order in which you were registered.

Everything that is said tonight will be transcribed and posted to the Secretary of State's website after the public meeting. If you do not want to speak tonight but would like to express your opinions, you may submit comments in writing. There are written comment cards at the entrance to our meeting These will also be placed on the room. website of the Secretary of State's office as either for or against Initiative Measure 42 or Alternative Measure 42A. This allows you to speak not only to Cleveland and Bolivar County, but also allows you to speak to individuals in Oxford, Starkville, Vicksburg, Natchez, McComb, and Greenville, and all other communities in Mississippi where voters will be interested in reading what you have to say on each of these initiatives.

It is very important that we have an

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informed electorate, and having an open and free discussion of these issues is what we're about tonight. So your written comments and your oral statements are welcome.

Tonight the format is as follows: will discuss each initiative measure, beginning with Initiative Measure 42 and then Alternative Measure 42A. We will begin with a ten-minute presentation by those who are for or against each initiative. Then we will open the floor for public comment. I would ask you to please come and speak at the microphone in the order you will be recognized to speak. Every speaker who registers should have a numbered card, and I will call you by name when it is your turn. Please give that card to Lea Anne before you begin speaking. Each speaker will have a maximum of three minutes to make a comment. You will be given a 30-second warning when your time is about to expire.

I would also like to remind you the reason why we are here, and that reason that we're here this evening is because servicemen and women in Mississippi are fighting and

dying for our rights, including free speech to discuss constitutional issues and the freedom to gather together to have public forums like this. That is what we're about tonight. I would ask that you respect those sacrifices as we speak and have your rhetoric be concise and civil as you go forward. We are looking forward to hearing everyone's comments.

We begin with Initiative Measure 42, and speaking for Initiative Measure 42 is Rana Mitchell.

MS. MITCHELL: Good evening. Thank you for the invitation to speak here today. My name is Rana Mitchell, and I'm here today in support of Initiative 42 for better schools.

Y'all, I'm here tonight as a parent. I am not a politician; I am not a lawyer; I am not a lobbyist. I'm a mom. I'm a mother of two boys who attend public school in Eupora, and they are two of the most important reasons that I'm here to talk to you about Initiative 42 tonight.

I'm also the assistant superintendent of Carroll County Public Schools, and I'm

partially responsible for the educational success of over 1,000 students, so I know firsthand the importance of Initiative 42.

I think we can all agree that every child in Mississippi has a fundamental right to a free and adequate public education. That means several things. It means safe and modern buildings. It means classrooms that don't leak when it rains. It means up-to-date computers, technology, and lab equipment, enough textbooks for every child to take a book home, smaller class sizes, more college prep classes, and safe buses.

In 1997 the Mississippi Legislature passed the Mississippi Adequate Education Program to adequately fund K-12 education in every school district in our state. But since 1997 the legislature has repeatedly broken its own law and has severely underfunded every single school in Mississippi. The results are clear. Local school districts have been shortchanged. Your local property taxes have gone up. Too many schools have too few teachers, outdated textbooks, old facilities, unsafe buses, and a lack of technology.

The underfunding of our schools is hurting our state's ability to get companies to move here, and our students are not learning the skills they need that companies are looking for. The results hurt our ability to grow and attract good-paying jobs.

In one school district near here facilities are in such need of repair that teachers have to put down wooden pallets when it rains just so students can walk to class. In my own school district our bus fleet is so old that when two spare buses broke down, we had no spare buses on hand. When those broke down, we were actually forced to borrow buses from neighboring districts, their spare buses, just so we could make our routes.

And right here, everybody, in your area in Cleveland and in Bolivar County, y'all have been shortchanged \$23 million -- \$23 million since 2008. People, that is enough money for 67 new teachers for ten years. I'm going to let you let that sink in. Sixty-seven teachers for ten years. What would that mean to y'all? What would that mean to your children?

It's stories like these in schools all across our state that harm our kids, that sell us short, and scare companies away from doing business with us in Mississippi. They are costing us jobs. But we can do better. We can have better schools, better jobs, and a better future for our kids and our state.

So what is Initiative 42? Nearly 200,000 Mississippians from every county and both political parties signed petitions to have Initiative 42 on this year's ballot. This is a bipartisan people's movement. Mothers, fathers, business leaders, teachers, everyone understands that underfunding our schools damages our state's economy, and it damages our future. Initiative 42 will require the legislature to adequately fund Mississippi public schools under the 1997 law they passed. This will help every school in our state.

The opponents of Initiative 42, they will tell you it means one judge in Hinds County, one judge in Forrest County, one judge wherever will decide how much money our schools will get. Guys, that is simply not

true. All a judge would do is ensure that the legislature is spending the money on education as required under their own law. Local school boards, you, and your community, you get the funding; you set your priorities. This gives you local control, and it also helps you keep your property taxes down.

Initiative 42 would not require raising taxes or cutting the state budget, period. As stated on every petition that was signed by nearly 200,000 Mississippians last year, funding can be phased in over seven years, using general fund revenue from the state budget. Our state budget — our revenues have grown an average of almost 5 percent over the last ten years. Just a quarter of that growth amounts to \$37 1/2 million a year. Just a quarter of that growth. At that rate it would only take seven years to fully fund the Mississippi Adequate Education Program. This is a responsible plan.

It's time to start giving every

Mississippi child the education they deserve.

Do you agree? Our schools should have

sufficient funding to provide every child with

a 21st Century education so they have the tools they need to either attend college or technical school and the skills they need to compete for those 21st Century jobs.

Better schools will help our state grow. When looking to relocate, companies are always looking for a highly educated work force.

Better schools will attract new businesses to your area and will help drive economic growth and strengthen your community. Better schools will lead to better jobs and higher wages.

In closing, in November you can decide whether to increase funding for our public schools or allow the legislature to continue to underfund our schools. You have that choice. 42 is an investment in the future of our children. 42 is an investment in our state. 42 means better schools. It means better jobs, higher wages, and more economic growth.

I urge you to study the facts. If you haven't already, visit the 42 website at 42forbetterschools.org. When you go there -- and you will want to go there and look at this -- you can see exactly how much your

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local school is being underfunded. Look at Then go take out your property tax See how much it's gone up. Those two bill. numbers are related. The more they underfund your schools, the more your local taxes will go up. We can fix that with 42.

Talk to your friends. Talk to your neighbors -- Republican, Democrat; it does not matter. Everyone in Mississippi understands that our schools have been shortchanged, our kids have been shortchanged, and our economy has been shortchanged. 42 is our chance to really make a difference.

Thank you.

MS. WEAVER: Speaking against Initiative 42 is Russell Latino.

MR. LATINO: I have now been to four or five of these things, and at every single one of them I have heard the same passionate rhetoric, the same passionate talk. And, candidly, I'm just as guilty of that when I talk. I've said a lot of the same things. And after a while it starts to feel a little disingenuous. It starts to feel a little mechanical, and so I thought I would just

change it up a little bit tonight and talk to you directly.

I'm not a politician. I'm not a
lobbyist. I was a lawyer; I'm recovering from
that. That's hard.

Look, everybody in the room -- I agree with a lot of what Ms. Mitchell said, a lot of it. There are obviously some points that I disagree with. But everybody in the room wants schools to be better in Mississippi. Everybody in the room recognizes that being 50th or 48th or whatever the number actually is -- because it's different depending on who you read -- is not good enough. There's not a single person that I know on either side of this debate that looks at this debate and says, "You know, our schools are good enough." We all recognize there are deficiencies.

The question that you've got to ask yourself is not can our schools be better or should our schools be better. The answer to that is emphatically yes. There's no doubt about it. The question you should ask yourself is not even do we need more funding in schools. You can think the answer to that

question is yes and still be against 42. It's never that simple. And when we try and make things that simple, we end up making mistakes.

Look, I grew up as a guy who's passionate about history. Some of you may be history teachers in this room or government teachers, and you've taught people about limited government, and you've taught people about separation of powers, and you've taught people about what a constitution is. A constitution is the framework for how our government should work. It's always been that way. It's never been a place where we legislate through.

With 42, to some degree we're using the Constitution to try and legislate, and it's dangerous, and it should worry you. Even if you look at what the legislature is doing and you say, "Man, I really don't like what those guys are doing," you should be concerned about using the Constitution to circumvent those guys; because someone else can do it to you in a way you don't like, and before you know it, we've got 1,000-page Constitution and we've taken all the powers away from the people that

we elect, from the people that we get to hold accountable at the ballot box. And that should concern you. It should make you at least look at the language of the amendment and not just say "I really want more funding, so I've got to vote for this," or be persuaded by lines like "for our children." Who's not for our children? The question is how do we get there? The devil's in the details, and you guys know that.

Look, MAEP passed in 1997. Right? It's been funded twice. Twice. The first ten years of MAEP, Democrats had control of both the House and the Senate. There were no lawsuits. Governor Musgrove wasn't suing the state. There was nobody pushing an initiative then. Democrats controlled the House for the first 14 years after MAEP passed. Weren't fully funding it. There were no lawsuits; there were no initiatives. Republicans come into power in 2011 for the first time since Reconstruction. Okay? At the time average funding of schools is \$8500 a student in Mississippi. \$8500 a student. And if you look at the numbers before the consolidation

of Bolivar County, those numbers are even better. Cleveland School District had \$8800 per student, north of \$8800 per student. West Bolivar and North Bolivar were both north of 11,000 per student, way surpassing anything in surrounding states.

You know, you've got -- my buddy over here is looking at me like I'm going to mispronounce this word because I'm a Cajun guy. So I was going to say Benoit [Ben-wa]. Benoit? Is that how you say it? Somebody correct me.

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Benoit
[Bee-noit].

MR. LATINO: Benoit. There you go.

I'm sorry. That's my Cajun coming out. I'm
sorry. Had over \$14,000 a student.

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: What about Mound Bayou?

MR. LATINO: I don't know the numbers for Mound Bayou, but I'm happy to pull it for you. I'm happy to pull it for you.

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Check that out and see how it stacks up against the other ones.

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UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: already said it. It's \$11,000.

MR. LATINO: Look, look. I'm not trying to argue with anybody. My point is this: A lot of dollars are being spent in those districts, way beyond what surrounding states are paying. I'm not suggesting -again, you can disagree as to whether or not there should be additional funding, but one of the things that we should be looking at is how we allocate that funding.

Is there waste at the state level? You better dang well believe there's waste at the state level. I'm not going to make any excuses for that. But if we're honest with ourselves in this room, we'd recognize that there's also waste that occurs at a district level. And probably a lot of it.

we look at the grades in those schools that are spending that kind of money -- four times the money that was being spent in 1970, adjusted for inflation -- and we look at how they're doing on NAEP tests, and it's staggering. We've nearly quadrupled spending, and scores have not gone up. And you look at

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a state like Utah that's spending \$3,000 less per student, and they're in the top ten in the country.

I'm not suggesting that Mississippi is Utah. What I am suggesting, however, is that this problem -- this education problem -- is more than just a money problem. It's more than just a money problem, and it's more than just a political problem.

Now, it's important when you're about to amend the Constitution that you actually look at what the amendment says. The Secretary of State handed out these lovely forms that show what the current Constitution says, and it shows what 42 and 42A would do. Okay?

The current Constitution, Section 201 says "The legislature shall, by general law, provide for the establishment, maintenance, and support of free public schools upon such conditions and limitations as the legislature shall prescribe." You got this sheet. That's what it says right now. And every bit of education policy in our state is derived from that power -- from the Mississippi Department of Education all the way down to your local

elementary school. It comes from that power in the Constitution. The amendment deletes all references to the legislature. And that phrase "by general law" means a lot in the scope of constitutional law. It's how the legislature gets its power to act.

So while the proponents may say that this is just a check on the legislature, if you read the amendment, the amendment actually cuts the legislature entirely out of the education policymaking process. It's not just a check. We are giving to a court the right to be a policymaker. And you don't have to take my word for it. Look at Sid Salter. Sid Salter's been writing articles about this for the last few months. He's probably the most respected political journalist in the state of Mississippi.

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Hardly.

MR. LATINO: And Patsy disagrees.

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: And

MR. LATINO: One of the most respected political journalists in the state of Mississippi. And he's saying the same stuff

Patsy disagrees.

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I'm saying. You look at -- there are plenty of lawyers saying the same stuff I'm saying. You've got a guy down at *Mississippi* Business Journal last of this week said "Be careful of this. It's a wolf in sheep's clothing." There are lots of people who are frustrated. There are lots of people who are frustrated and who want better schools.

But every person in this audience is smart enough to look at the amendment, read the amendment, and say there's no reference to the legislature anymore in the one section of our Constitution that deals with education. And we're giving the power to a court to determine what is adequate and efficient.

Justice Randolph, in his opinion on 42A, came back and basically said, "Look, if this thing passes, we're not looking at a ballot title and summary. We're not looking at the petition. We're looking at what the amendment says."

But even as a best-case scenario, if a court were to look at the petition and read into the Constitution what the petition says, it's important to understand what it says.

Right?

So when it talks about adequate, in the petition itself it says MAEP -- defines adequate as MAEP as a minimum standard. Right? So that means that this judge -- and if it's a suit against the state, it will be brought in Hinds County. It will be brought in Jackson. -- this judge gets to determine what in addition to MAEP it means to be adequate. That's an unprecedented transfer of power to a judge that none of you have a chance to elect that person.

The word "efficient" is basically to do what is necessary to enable us to be competitive with surrounding states. That sounds awesome. Right? We want to be competitive with surrounding states. But we are giving a single judge the ability to determine what that is. And none of you will elect that judge. And they say, "Well, it could go up to the supreme court." Yes, it could. It could. And the supreme court may accept jurisdiction. But then we're talking about nine people — nine men and women in

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black robes having to make education policy instead of the 174 that you elect, that live in your communities, that take your phone calls.

This is doing away with representative It is doing away with government. representative government. And I know you're frustrated, and I understand that frustration, and we all want better schools. But this is dangerous and unprecedented, and you shouldn't just buy into slogans, and you should recognize that when you're gambling that MAEP will be imposed, you're also gambling that that judge won't go well beyond MAEP and do things that will raise your taxes and do things like consolidate your schools and do things like impose common core or some curriculum that your local officials have no authority over. Think through this. Think through this carefully, because you're setting a precedent that could severely hurt the future of education in Mississippi.

Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's why Mississippi is number 50.

MS. WEAVER: We are now going to move to Alternative Measure 42A. I would ask that you please allow each petitioner or their designee to speak without interruption. If you would like to make a comment, there will be a time to do so after they speak.

Now speaking for Alternative Measure 42A will be Russ Latino.

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Again?

MR. LATINO: In fairness, she also gets to talk twice. And I will tell you, as a recovering lawyer, that it is a much more enviable position to get to speak first and last versus us speaking twice in the middle.

You will hear that 42A is a dirty trick. That's what you're about to be told. The truth is this -- you're also going to hear that it's the first time in the history of the state the legislature has ever proposed an alternative. Let me put that in context for you.

In 1992 the ballot initiative process became part of the Constitution. That was the first time we ever had it. So it's not like

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200 years of history on ballot initiative.
Right? This will be number five that appears on the ballot. So it's not like we've had a bunch of them either. And I think the legislature actually did its duty, because it has a constitutional right to propose an alternative. And it did its duty in this instance.

And here's why I say that: If you just look at the amendment itself that's in the proposal in 42, you might not pick up on the fact that the legislature has been cut out of the process entirely. There are no references to it. You might not think about it. And what 42A does is it reminds you -- it sets as a point of contrast that the legislature historically has been a part of this process. So when you look at both of them in combination, one is about giving power to the court, and the other is about giving power to the legislature, where it has always resided.

And that's why it was important for that to be in there. It makes an awful lot of sense for 42A to be in there so people are reminded that they've got a choice between the

two; that if you believe in separation of powers, if you think it's important that the people that you elect locally get to make decisions, then you see the legislature in 42A. It's not a dirty trick.

You know, I find it somewhat disingenuous, because if you look at the amendment as proposed in 42, the word "funding" doesn't appear in the amendment. The word "MAEP" doesn't appear in the amendment. It's not there. And yet when these petitions were being passed out and people were being asked to sign the petitions, what were they being told? "Would you like to fully fund our schools without raising taxes?" And that sounds good. Right? Okay, who doesn't. "More money for schools; no additional taxes." Okay.

But that's not what the amendment says. It's not in there. You have to rely on the petition to get anywhere close to that. And, like I said, the court is not bound to read that petition into the Constitution. They're not. Look at Justice Randolph's opinion on that. They're not bound to read it into the

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Constitution. But even if they do, the power still goes well beyond funding. It goes well beyond funding.

You'll hear this said: "That if you don't break the law, you don't end up in front of a judge." Well, the first thing I'd tell you is that the legislature did not break the law. That may be hard for some people to take. The legislature constitutionally has always had power over appropriations -always. And it has always been the law that one legislature cannot bind another legislature when it comes to appropriations.

The second thing that I would tell you at that logic point, that if you don't break the law, you don't end up in front of the judge, is having practiced law for a really long time, it's simply not true. People end up in courts all the time having done nothing wrong. You don't have to be right to sue somebody. And there's a monetary incentive to sue. Right? That lawyers find theories to put in front of courts because ultimately that's how they make their living. So it's a silly notion to say that the only way you end

up in front of a court is if you break the law.

The other thing that I've heard at all of these forums that people will say is, "Look, this is no different than the situation now. A judge has the power to review what the legislature does now." That's partially true. There's something called the "political question doctrine," and I won't bore you with it, but basically courts have to respect the legislative process.

And then here's a second question for you: If this is no different than what can be done now, why are we amending the Constitution? If this is no different than what can be done now, why the amendment? There's no good answer for that because it is different, because we've never given the court this kind of authority and power over policymaking decisions.

We talked about this phase-in period, the seven-year phase-in. By the way, at least two of the forums, the official 42 proponent has gotten up and suggested that that seven-year phase-in in the petition was a

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suggestion. Okay?

But let's say that a court takes that suggestion of a seven-year phase-in. assumes a lot of things. One, we're assuming that MAEP is a perfect formula because we're making it constitutional. I bet there are teachers in this room right now who can look at the MAEP formula and say, "If I was doing this, if I look back at square one, I would draw this bad boy up differently. I would make it better." But we're putting it in the Constitution. We're binding future policymakers when it comes to that.

The other thing I'd say is, look, we've got this supposed seven-year phase-in that's based on projected economic growth. Right? what happens when 2008 or 2009 happens again? Some of you in this room are on PERS, on the Public Employee Retirement System plan. It's funded at about 60 percent. And one of the reasons it's funded at about 60 percent and we've got this \$16 billion hole is because we make economic projections, because we assume growth at a certain rate, and our economy has not grown at that rate. You are preventing

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the legislature and you're preventing policymakers from being able to adjust to what happens in the economy. And that should scare you a little bit.

Look, if there are schools -- and I don't doubt it -- if there are schools where you've got leaky roofs and kids without computers and kids without crayons and glue sticks and all of that, we should be addressing that. I'm not going to sit here and tell you we shouldn't. The question is whether or not this is the vehicle to do it. And it carries with it an awful lot of risk and an awful lot of baggage that every person in the room should take seriously. Because we talk about property taxes, for instance. Jersey did something like this. They've been having litigation for the last 30 years. They pay the highest property taxes in the nation, and they don't have great schools.

It's not as simple as throwing money at the problem. It's not as simple as taking out a shotgun and trying to shoot a fly. You guys have seen the commercials on TV that talk about drugs, like prescription drugs. Let's

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say you've got dry mouth, and there's some new drug out there for dry mouth. And there's a laundry list of potential side effects. Your arm's going to fall off. You're going to have a heart attack. You know, whatever it is. A laundry list of side effects.

That's this thing. There is a laundry list of potential unintended consequences by passing this thing that actually result in less control at the local level, less control for parents, and more uncertainty for business.

You want to talk about businesses? I've talked to a lot of business leaders in our state. They're scared to death of this because of the uncertainty of putting this much power in the hands of one judge. Scared to death of it.

Guys, I suspect that 90 percent of this room is educators. Actually, raise your hand if you're an educator. Okay. Raise your hand if you're undecided coming in today. Okay. We've got two, I think.

I get it. I get the frustration. I'm a product of public schools. I've worked with

kids in public schools. Look at the amendment and think through it. Think if this is the best way. The best way to have accountability in our system of government is to vote people out of office that we don't agree with. If we do this, you won't have the option of voting that judge in Jackson out of office.

Thank you.

MS. WEAVER: Now speaking against Alternative Measure 42A is Rana Mitchell.

MS. MITCHELL: Let me see your hands if you're a parent, a grandparent, an aunt, or an uncle of a child in public school.

And on your behalf here in Bolivar County, I would like to personally invite Mr. Latino to go over to Benoit, and I'm sure -- I'm sure they would appreciate your visit before you begin talking about how much money we're spending on those children in those schools.

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Come on
up to Mound Bayou.

MS. MITCHELL: Yes, sir.

And if you're not certain, you are talking to a county who just had their district consolidated when you talk about

1 consolidation. Guess who consolidated this 2 county? 3 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: The 4 State Legislature. 5 MS. MITCHELL: Excuse me? 6 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: The 7 State Legislature. 8 MS. MITCHELL: The lawmakers --9 right? -- in Jackson. Before I begin also, though, I do need 10 11 to say one thing: When Mr. Latino insists 12 that the courts will make decisions about our schools if 42 passes, he is presupposing that 13 the legislature will continue to underfund our 14 15 schools, will continue to not follow the law. 16 He's making that judgment. It's a hypothetical. A judge never has to be 17 involved. This never has to go to court 18 19 unless they break the law. I just think that's -- he's conceding 20 that lawmakers are going to keep breaking that 21 law, and that's inexcusable. 22 He is correct, however, about the 23 wording of the amendment. Mr. Latino is 24 right. The seven-year phase-in plan, that is 25

not found in the constitutional amendment.

Also not found in the constitutional amendment any mention of MAEP or any mention of funding MAEP in one year as some of our lawmakers have threatened by cutting your budget and raising your taxes. Nowhere in the Constitution does it say that MAEP has to be funded in one year. It is a scare tactic. Do not fall for it.

And he's right. We have mentioned at these forums that if legislators have a -- I mean, if they have a better idea that doesn't require raising your taxes or cutting our state budget, we're all for it. We are listening. We're open to that. We provided a very responsible phase-in plan on the petition. If they choose to use it, that's very responsible.

And he mentioned that about the state growth. Nobody expects the state to dump a bunch of money that we don't have into education if the state budget does not grow. If those general revenues continue to grow, like I said, just a quarter of them equals \$37 1/2 million a year.

Now, I am supposed to get up at this

point and talk against 42A and why it's so bad, but up until this point I didn't really understand or hear what was so good about 42A.

However, as Mr. Latino did mention, never before in our 198-year history of Mississippi has the State Legislature ever gone against the will of the people and put an alternative measure on a general education ballot. Never. None of those times, the five times that he mentioned from 1992, not one time have they ever proposed an alternative. It didn't happen until nearly 200,000 Mississippians signed petitions saying they wanted this constitutional amendment to force the legislature to obey its own law and fully fund our schools.

42A was placed on the November ballot by the legislature for one reason and one reason only, and it was to divide all the supporters of public education. And they are trying to divide us all. At the last forum there was mention against no teacher pay raises.

They're trying to divide teachers and supporters of 42. Tonight it's retirees.

They'll throw in the kitchen sink if they

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think that it will make a difference. other words, it is a trick. And I don't want anyone to fall for it.

Voters will have two choices when they enter the voting booth on November 3rd. The first choice does ask you if you would like to amend the State Constitution. Constitution needs to be amended because it currently gives the legislature control over public school funding with zero accountability right now. None. Voters who want that accountability for full funding of our schools must vote yes for a constitutional amendment.

Your second choice is then between Initiative 42 and the legislative alternative, 42A. Again, voters who want better public schools should vote for Initiative 42, not Just remember 42A, the A stands against 42A. public education.

The author of 42A did not put it on the ballot in the hopes that it would even pass. He has admitted this. He did it to split the vote of those who favor an amendment so that neither one of the amendments is even passed. By putting 42A on the ballot, the legislature

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just thumbed its nose at the hundreds of thousands of people who signed petitions for 42.

Do not be fooled. 42A keeps the status 42A allows the legislature to continue to underfund our schools. 42A is against adequate funding. 42A says yes to unsafe buses, yes to leaky roofs, yes to less training of our teachers. It does nothing to improve our schools. In fact, 42A budgets no additional dollars for public education. None. Only Initiative 42 will hold our legislatures accountable to fulfill their promise to make education funding a priority.

Now, these lawmakers and their lobbyists, they will tell you some tall tales. They'll tell you as he just did tonight that throwing more money at public schools will not solve our problems. But by not following their own 1997 law, they have never even given their own plan a chance to succeed.

The politicians in Jackson and their lobbyists will tell you that one judge in Hinds County will decide how much money your school here will get. The fact is one judge

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has never had the final say on anything that one side or the other can't agree on. always goes to the nine-member State Supreme Court. But every single bit of this is irrelevant if lawmakers will just follow their own law.

The politicians in Jackson and their lobbyists will tell you that they will have to cut our state budget and raise your taxes if you force them to follow their law. But go look at that county tax bill we talked about and just see how much it's gone up in the past ten years, and it's all because those same politicians will not follow their own law.

The money is there without cutting our budget and without raising taxes, and it can be done responsibly over seven years. It is merely a matter of priorities. Education is not their priority.

Seriously, we should look at some of the things that our lawmakers have spent money on in the past. Millions upon millions of dollars on projects that have gone bust. wouldn't believe some of the crazy things that they waste money on -- money they could have

given to public education. They could have given that money to our kids.

Every single story that those politicians in Jackson and their lobbyists will tell you is simply based on fear and scare tactics that have zero basis in fact.

Just ask yourself this question: Why would they spend so much time and effort and work so hard to confuse you about an issue as important as public education? Because they have. They have spent some time and effort on this. It's because they are scared to death of losing their control and their power to tell you how to run your schools. You know, sometimes I think the politicians in Jackson get confused about who works for whom.

In closing, on November 3rd every one of you has the chance to take back control of your schools by voting for Initiative 42. You have a chance to tell the legislature that you will not be fooled by 42A. You have the chance to hold those politicians accountable for fully funding our public schools just like they promised. And you have the chance to show our children in Mississippi here in

Bolivar County and all over the state that nothing is more important than education.

Because better schools means better jobs; it means higher wages and more economic growth.

So on November 3rd when you walk in that voting booth, say yes to the only true choice for public education, and that's Initiative 42.

Thank you.

MS. WEAVER: We move now to the public comment portion of our initiative hearing. We're going to ask you to please remember to speak clearly and talk slowly enough so you can be understood. Your comments will be transcribed and placed on our website for public viewing.

I would like to reiterate for you to please give the speakers the courtesy to speak uninterrupted.

Our first speaker will be Joyce Helmick. She will speak in favor of Initiative Measure 42.

MS. HELMICK: Good evening. My name is Joyce Helmick. I am a mother of public school students. I am a grandmother of a

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public school student. I'm a product of public school myself. My husband is a product of public schools. And as far as I know, all of my family is a product of public schools. I also have been an educator in the public schools of Mississippi for 37 years.

Tonight I rise in favor of Initiative 42, and I speak for Initiative 42 as president of the Mississippi Association of Educators. I speak for thousands of educators across this state who know that the only way that our lawmakers will be forced to fund our schools is through Initiative 42.

Tonight -- well, in another session a young man got up and spoke about the reality of the situation. Tonight Mr. Latino said "if," and he mentioned leaky roofs and bad buses, et cetera. Part of my job is to tour schools in this state, and for the past two weeks I have seen and been in many schools across the state -- five, six a day. So let me tell you the reality today in Mississippi: 37 students in a fifth-grade classroom.

During a thunderstorm and rainstorm, three

flooding classrooms and an awning falling while the students were leaving school to catch the bus. Thirteen-year-old books. Science books that are so out of date, the material is not any longer useful.

Just today I toured a school where a storage room was being cleaned out to be used as a classroom because there's not enough room for all the students in the school.

We spoke earlier of buses. We have 19-year-old buses taking our students back and forth to school. And technology -- in some schools, there's almost no technology.

Another school I visited, the principal told me when he arrived as a new principal this summer, there were 11 vacancies in that school. These vacancies have recently been filled by educators from the Philippines.

I spoke in a college where there used to be 37 interns for practice teaching. There are now 7. In another school where there are usually 250, there are now 65. We have a serious teacher shortage.

There are no art classes. Right here in this area I visited schools where there are

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either no playgrounds or the playground equipment is so unsafe, the children cannot play on it.

And then there's the decoy. And this is what I have to say about that: Everyone knows what a decoy is; and when brought home, it will not put meat on the table. And that's why the educators in this state support Initiative 42.

Thank you.

MS. WEAVER: Thank you, Ms. Helmick.

Next we'll have Dr. Detra Bishop. She will speak in favor of Initiative Measure 42.

DR. BISHOP: Good evening. I am a local pastor at John Wesley United Methodist Church in Durant and Barlow United Methodist Church in Sallis. I grew up in Wayne County, lived in Forrest County, and work in Holmes County. I've been around.

And I didn't come tonight with a prepared speech, but I am a product of the public school system. I went from a GED to a Ph.D. because education was so important to me. Because of family problems, I could not study in school. I finished ninth grade.

Because I had very good teachers from grades one through nine, I was able to skip three years and still start college with my peers. Education is critical.

And I looked up Psalms 127:3, "Children are an inheritance from God. Children are a gift to us from God."

We are in the Bible Belt. I would presuppose that most of us in the room are believers and that if we really believe that children are a gift from God, then we would do everything in our power to make sure that they are well cared for.

I looked at the stats for the prison system. For the prison system \$10,000 per head spent on mostly African-American males to be maintained at new prisons while our kids are in substandard classrooms at less than \$9,000 per child -- about 7- or \$8,000 per child. Where in any civilized nation do we spend more money on the prison system than we do on education? We have brand-new state-of-the-art prisons to house us.

With our third grade we cannot put enough time, energy, money, and love into our

children so that they are able to be competitive in a global society.

We are a civilized nation. I've traveled all over the world. I spent seven years in Germany. Not one child in Germany goes without adequate education. By the time they reach high school, if they don't want to go to college, they have already been trained on some kind of trade.

This is America, people. Come on. This is America. And I'm appalled that we -- I took notes. My Ph.D. is education. Okay. I took notes, and I just want to say a few things. Tell me when my time is up, because I want to keep it short.

The word "simple" came up. I was quite insulted for the gentleman to say that it's not that simple. It's a question of your integrity. It is that simple. It's just that simple. It's so simple that we've forgotten the government is in power for the people, the government by the people, and it's for the people.

She said stop.

MS. WEAVER: Dr. Bishop, thank you.

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If you have additional comments, we would love to have those as well.

Next will be Billy Ferguson, and he will speak in favor of Initiative Measure 42.

MR. FERGUSON: Good evening. Billy Ferguson. I'm superintendent of Carroll County Schools.

COURT REPORTER NOTE: COULD NOT HEAR PORTIONS OF SPEAKER'S COMMENTS AND MAY BE INACCURACIES]

I want to tell you a little bit about my background. I started teaching in 1969. was elected superintendent in 1996. And the thing about the \$8,000 spent per child, I want you to know that I think it's 5,200 around 13 dollars that the state funds MAEP.

Now, we have to do a local contribution, and it's either going to be right at 28 million in the amount of 27 percent MAEP. So in Carroll County you get about \$4 million. It's all about numbers. In MAEP you've got 1,000 kids. So you take 27 percent, gives you about 4,000. So actually the state spends about \$4,000 in MAEP monies. So the local contribution, as Ms. Mitchell talked about,

makes up about a fourth of it. And it varies from county to county.

I want to address this thing to you from myself. I'm going to call this the near-death experience of Carroll County Schools. We're getting cut money and cut money and cut money. We've been cut \$3.6 million since '09. In 2014 we were cut \$547,000. It's just no way, really.

Most every day I pray for a miracle, and I guess the Lord answered my prayer. Vote for Initiative 42.

Twice in 2014 I was asked, "Do you want to go into a conservatorship?" And I thought about that and just telling you this: It's like a person with cancer. You have Stage 1, Stage 2, and you look at somebody who's emaciated. And we look back at those few years, well, we were starving to death. If you could paint a picture of us, that's what we looked like.

These are some things I did in 2013.

The wages were frozen for the prior four years. Not the teacher raises. We made no teacher cuts. The staff had been cut for that

year. We had two people that were like assistants that were not paid. We did not purchase any textbooks, computers, libraries, books, or supplies.

In 2010 I purchased -- the District did -- eight used school buses that were ten years old. We still have those buses, and they're 15 years old now. After those eight buses, there's a total of 18 buses on the route.

what's kind of neat about this is back in the 1997 initiative I pledged money -- we're paid \$161 per child out of MAEP moneys. We pledged that. It cost \$178,000 a year to meet an obligation that I made 20 years ago. I've got two more years left on the obligation. So we were cut \$147,000. I'm also cut 178,000 for us committing that money.

I wrote the governor a letter, and I thought surely he would respond, or somebody would. And one of my senators responded. I got responses as far away as Switzerland; from Kansas City, Missouri; from Houston, Texas; but my governor has not chosen to do that.

You know, I feel like the man on Jericho

Road. We've been robbed; I've been robbed; our children have been robbed. And Senator Thompson came along with the road. Our senate education chairman and Carroll County proposed we consolidate. Representative Moore, one of the things to note about him, he's not too much for us. But Speaker Gunn and the others have just rejected us.

And I'm going to close with this: In Maud Muller, a poem written by John Greenleaf Whittier, he said, "For of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest of these is what might have been."

Thank you.

MS. WEAVER: Thank you, Mr. Ferguson.

Next we he have Dr. Leeson Taylor. He speaks in favor of Initiative Measure 42.

I'm going to ask everybody, if you would, please speak into the mike so that we can make sure that it's transcribed.

DR. TAYLOR: Good evening. I've been accused of a lot of things, but not being loud is not one of them. You will be able to hear me.

My name is Leeson Taylor, and I'm

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currently the superintendent of schools in Greenville Public Schools. I've been there working actually 21 years. I'm a product of that school district. I graduated from that school district. I know the potential that that school district has.

So I'm not here to talk to you about the past. I'm not here to talk to you about the \$21.5 million we've been underfunded since 2009. I'm not here to talk to you about the buses being so old. I'm not here to talk to you about the lack of textbooks, the lack of technology. What I am here to talk to you about is our future and our aspirations; because as you look at this initiative, we have the capability to make a decision that will have an impact not only for our children, but our children's children in the state of Mississippi.

when you think about it, we had an esteemed speaker tonight that referred to a state, and the state he referred to was New Jersey. And he named them as a bad model; that "We don't want to do what New Jersey did." But, you know, I'm fed up with being

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when you look at the state of New Jersey, the state of New Jersey -- no other state in the nation scored statistically higher than New Jersey in the fourth-grade or eighth-grade reading exam in NAEP, which is the national assessment. When you look at their math assessment, New Jersey is among the top seven states in increases in fourth-grade math scores and eighth-grade math scores from 2003 to 2014. When you look at New Jersey, no other state in the nation scored statistically higher than New Jersey on the 12th-grade math New Jersey high school seniors have the exam. second highest scores in the nation in math on the NAEP exam.

I might be slow. This might be a slow day. But since when was 50th better than being number 1, 2, and 3?

So I ask you to join me in building a future where we are a state like New Jersey, where our kids statistically score excessively high, where we can for our fourth-, eighth-, twelfth-grade kids, and all kids in between.

Thank you.

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MS. WEAVER: Dr. Taylor, thank you. Ι apologize for mispronouncing your first name.

Next we have Suzanne Smith, and she will speak in favor of Initiative Measure 42.

MS. SMITH: Good evening. I am Suzanne Smith, and I am from Scobey, Mississippi. However, I am a veteran educator in the Grenada Public Schools. have been an educator for 26 years now, and during that time I have grown very passionate about what I do.

I love public education. I love public education in Mississippi. And it breaks my heart to know that our legislators do not feel the same way. They are not showing us that they have the same passion for education that we as educators and parents and community members do.

I am urging you to think strongly about Initiative 42. This is our only chance at getting full funding, because right now we're sure not getting it. So we've got to do something, and this is what we're proposing that we do.

It's time for us to stand together and stand up against those legislators and tell them we want Initiative 42 passed so that our schools can be fully funded and our students can be the very best that they can be.

You know, we've heard several times tonight about being fed up with being 50th. Yes, education-wise Mississippi is at the bottom. But you know what? Mississippi does rank near the top in one thing: Teenage pregnancy. And I dare say that if we put more money into education, we could help prevent some of that. So please join with me and support Initiative 42.

Thank you.

MS. WEAVER: Thank you, Ms. Smith.

And next we have Lisa Kennedy Perkins.

MS. PERKINS: First of all, let me tell y'all I'm not a public speaker. This is the second time I've ever spoke in my life. Last Thursday night in Meridian was my first time. This is my second time. And I'm just so passionate about 42 that I've got to get up, and I've got to do what scares me. I've got a lot to say.

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But if we don't vote this 42 in, it's going to be like going back to the '60s. I'm from Philadelphia, Mississippi; Neshoba County. We just voted in Jenifer Branning Green as our senator, who is against public She's for vouchers and charter schools. schools. Her children attend a church school where they're more or less -- they're in their own little world. You know what I'm saying? It's like they're controlled. My niece goes to that church.

If we fight our own countrymen that put forward bills and laws that serve a few and hurt many, you might be our government. We've got to join together. It just seems like all parties are serving themselves. There's no "we" anymore. It's the "us" and "them."

And I wrote this first thought: Our children and our state cannot prosper without doing the right thing, which is to get busy spreading the word before November the 3rd to vote for Initiative 42. You've got to explain to them there's four ways they're going to try to trick us. We owe it to every child. doesn't matter who they are; we owe it to them

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to do the right thing. We, the people of all walks of life, need to join hands for our children.

And to me 42A is all about fear and control like in the '60s. The legislators -our schools needs money for things that we don't have. For example, our schools need counselors that can counsel. We have one counselor at Philadelphia. She's basically a paper pusher. We need counselors and we need a social worker. Because when I was growing up, I was extremely shy. My mom taught school for 30 years. I was painfully shy. If one teacher had come forward to me and pulled me aside, one man or woman teacher, and said, "You know, you're worth something," it could have made -- it could have made a wonderful change in me. And that's why we need -- I mean, I'm okay now, but it took a lot of therapy. That's what we need.

I mean, I was in the car rider line last week, and I promise y'all there was a bus that looked like it was from the '60s -- I mean, not '60s, from when I was in school in the '70s. Excuse me.

I'm going to read something my husband wrote. "Mississippi is the only state whose constitution leaves education to the legislature's discretion. Most state constitutions declare that education is a fundamental right. Not Mississippi, not us. The legislature has fully funded education only two times since MAEP was made into law. Considering the legislature's inability to provide the children of Mississippi with an adequate education, I believe it's time to take away their discretionary control over education funding in Mississippi."

I've already talked about Jenifer
Branning Green. She's in favor of charter
schools and vouchers. We stood a little
chance with the other guy; but, no, they
wanted Jenifer Branning Green. I don't
understand.

Every time I approach my

representative -- who I go to church with;

he's my neighbor; he's a nice man -- but no

offense to him, every time I have something I

want to say to him that I disagree with, he

says, "Now, keep an open mind."

I think, because of our elected officials' inability to keep an open mind and consider our children's best interest, they should not have control over education funding. All children deserve a great quality free public education. If we get Mississippi's public education where it needs to be, people from private schools will be flocking back to our public schools.

One more thing. The legislators against 42 have made it very confusing when you go to vote. I've already said that. They're trying to trick us four different ways.

MS. WEAVER: Ms. Perkins, it's time.
MS. PERKINS: Just spread the word,
42.

MS. WEAVER: Thank you, Ms. Perkins.

Thank you, everyone, for joining us tonight. Our next public hearing will be Tuesday, September 1st, in Hattiesburg at the Jackie Dole Sherrill Community Center at 5:30. On Thursday of next week we will be in Gulfport at the Lynn Meadows Discovery Center. And our final hearing will be September 8 in Brookhaven.

I encourage each of you here tonight to visit the initiative pages on the Secretary of State's website at www.sos.ms.gov. Your comments and those of other Mississippians will be there. If you want more information about these two initiative measures or about Mississippi's initiative process, we have information in the foyer for you to take home and read.

Again, thank you for coming. Everyone please travel safely, and we hope to see you at our next initiative hearing.

Thank you and good night.

(PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 6:50 P.M.)

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## CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER

I, SHARRON F. ALLEN, Certified Shorthand
Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of
Mississippi at large, hereby certify that the
foregoing 57 pages contain a full, true, and correct
transcript of the proceedings as taken by me at the
time and place heretofore stated in the
aforementioned matter by stenotype and later reduced
to typewritten form by me to the best of my skill
and ability by means of computer-aided
transcription.

I further certify that I am not in the employ of or related to any counsel or party in this matter and have no interest, monetary or otherwise, as to the final outcome of this proceeding.

WITNESS MY SIGNATURE AND SEAL, this the 21st day of September, 2015.

SHARRON F. ALLEN, CSR, RPR CSR NO. 1144

My Commission Expires:

November 5, 2015